





## SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

Men Do It Because They Are More Attentive Than Women.

A German professor who has been making a study of the problem declares that men fall asleep in church because they pay more attention to the sermon than do the women. Further, he declares the average woman does not begin to grasp the purport of the sermon; that she is far slower of understanding than man.

The man will watch the minister every minute, he will concentrate all his mind upon the preacher and what he is saying, he will watch his every gesture and every motion of his lips and listen to every word until finally he drops off to sleep simply because he has watched so intently, gazed so intently, that he has hypnotized himself.

If the woman does not grasp the meaning of the sermon so readily, if her mentality is not quite so keen and quick, one would think she would fall asleep. But the fact remains that she has plenty of interest. A man cannot look about the church and be interested in John Jones' cravat or William Smith's vest or Sam White's cuff buttons. He doesn't care anything about them, but a woman will sit quietly in church, she will hear what the minister is saying without giving much thought to it, but she will be interested in everything every other woman is wearing, and there is enough to keep her just moderately entertained and wide awake.—Chicago Tribune.

## HAD FAITH IN HIS IDEAS.

Julius Verne Felt the Things He Wrote Would Come to Pass.

Anything new about that wonderful man, Julius Verne, is invariably interesting. And in the Paris Temps Felix Duquesnel, who knew the author well, tells quite a lot about him that is "not generally known."

"I believe I invent possible things," Verne used to say, "which is very naïve of me, because all that I write will be realized. Human knowledge will demolish the impossible." But if he believed in the realization of his imaginings his friends did not at first believe that he would be successful as an author.

One day, according to M. Duquesnel, when Verne was in the company of a number of his friends, he exclaimed with great seriousness:

"Mes enfants, I think I am about to leave you. I have the idea which, according to Girardin, is necessary to a woman if he is going to make his fortune. I am going to write a romance in a new form of my own invention. It succeeds it will be, I'm certain, the lode of the gold mine."

The friends laughed. "Laugh away," said Verne, "we shall see who laughs last." A few weeks later "Five Weeks in a Balloon" appeared and was an immediate success. He had found his "lode," which he continued to develop for half a century.—London Letter in Milwaukee Sentinel.

## Promises in Politics.

During a municipal campaign in Chicago a politician dropped in one morning to see a certain grocer. During the conversation that took place the politician asked, "And I may count upon your support, may I not?"

"Why, no, I am sorry to say," replied the grocer. "The fact is, I have promised my support to the other candidate."

The politician laughed. "Ah," said he, "in politics promising and performing are two different things."

"In that case," said the grocer cordially, "I shall be glad to give you my promise, sir."—Lippincott's.

## Painting the Town Red.

"That expression, 'painting the town red,' is not," writes a correspondent, "the creation of some unknown cockney genius, as some would seem to infer. Its birth has been traced to 'The Divine Comedy.' Dante, led by Virgil, comes to the cavernous depths of the place swept by a mighty wind where those are confined who have been the prey of their passions. Two faces arise from the mist—the faces of Francesca and Paolo. 'Who are ye?' cries Dante in alarm, and Francesca replies sadly: 'We are those who have painted the world red with our sins.'"—London News.

## Shattered.

He was a Hollander, just arrived in this country to seek his fortune, and he had much to say to his host. But he had great difficulty in regulating his pronunciation, and at times his words were almost unintelligible to his host's small boy, who sat in a corner of the room somewhat mystified. At last the Hollander departed, and the small boy said to his father:

"Daddy, is he a broken Englishman?"—New York Post.

## Lost.

The mistress of the house had mislaid her eyeglasses. She asked the old negro servant if she had seen them. "Noh, honey," said Aunt Mammoth, "I ain't seen 'em. But I'll find 'em for you. Jess tell me now was dey in de shell?"—New York Post.

## Not So Sudden.

"I have saved up \$500 so that I could ask you to be my wife."

"This is rather sudden."

"Sudden? I've been scripping for three years!"—Pittsburgh Post.

## Men, Poor Man!

Mrs. Fletcher—Mrs. Crabapple says her husband kisses her goodby every morning of his life. Mr. Fletcher—Of ten wonders what gave him that expression.—Smart Set.

## MOISTURE AND HEAT.

Why a Person May Feel Cold in a Room That is Well Heated.

It often happens in winter that a person living in a steam heated apartment feels cold even when the thermometer shows the necessary degree of warmth in the room. Of course there is a reason for this and also a very simple remedy. The reason is that the air in the room is too dry—it does not contain enough moisture—and the remedy is, of course, to keep some water in the room all the time, so that it can evaporate into the air.

Our bodies, you see, are at all times exuding moisture in the form of perspiration. Now, this perspiration, even in winter, amounts to a great deal more than one would think, being measured in the pints. To evaporate water heat has to be used up, and, as the body is warmer than the air, the heat to evaporate this perspiration is taken from the body. Of course then the body feels cold.

Here is still another illustration of this fact: It has been shown by actual experiment that a man can stay in an oven heated to the boiling temperature of water and not get uncomfortably hot—that is, painfully hot. This heat makes him perspire, and the heat taken up by evaporation from the body keeps the body from getting hot. But suppose that the oven already contained in its atmosphere all the water vapor that it could hold. Then, as none could evaporate from the body, the drops on the body would soon get near the boiling point. So in the room referred to above, if it contains a good bit of moisture the evaporation from the body will not be so fast, and consequently the body will not feel cold.—New York American.

## PLACID CHINESE WOMEN.

An Illustration of How Well Their Emotions Are Hidden.

"Chinese women are trained to show no emotion, to appear absolutely placid under all circumstances," says Elizabeth Cooper, author of "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard." "I saw it illustrated at a reception given to the wife of one of the high Chinese officials. All the women of the foreign official colony were at my home, about forty in number, and the great lady was announced. Every one rose. The room was a very long one, about seventy-five feet, and had a very highly polished floor covered with Persian rugs."

"The Chinese lady came to the doorway, with a servant on each side of her to help her walk upon her tiny bound feet. At the entrance they left her, and she started to come to me; but, being almost helpless upon her 'golden lilies,' she stepped upon a rug, which slid upon the polished floor, and instead of swaying like the bamboo in the breeze as she came to me she sat down suddenly and slid to my feet to the consternation and horror of the assembled guests."

"She was raised to her feet, and, although she must have been covered with confusion and embarrassment, thus to make her first entrance into a foreign home, she gave her hand to me without a trace of emotion visible in her face or manner, nor did she apologize. One would think by her appearance that it was the usual mode of entrance into a room."

## Married the Day They Met.

Horace Greeley and Mary Young Cheney were married the first day they met. They had corresponded for some time, a common friend who was something of a matchmaker having brought this about. She was all his fancy painted her, but she was much disappointed in his appearance, so much so that when he appeared before her, having proposed and been accepted by letter, she frankly told him that, although she married him, she was not in love with him. Their married life was long and happy, and the loss of his wife was a blow which Greeley did not long survive.

## An Expensive Lesson.

"Now, Thomas," said the teacher severely, "how many times must I tell you not to snap your fingers? Put your hand down and presently I'll hear from you."

Five minutes later she said, "Now, then, Thomas, what was it you wanted to say?"

"There was a man in the entry awhile ago," said Thomas serenely, "and he went out with your new silk umbrella."—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Speaking of Dogs.

A dog fancier is a person who will give \$1,000 for a dog with a long pedigree. A dog lover will divide his living and lodging with a dog that could not be sold for a quarter, but chances to be his friend.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## All Her Fault.

"There goes Bertha, the innkeeper's pretty daughter. She's broken many hearts, mine among them."

"Yes; my red nose lies on her conscience too."—Flagstaff Blotter.

## Reasonable Enough.

"What's your objection to the farm, mister?"

"The land appears to be sunken."

"But that's owing to the heavy crops."—Washington Herald.

## Obstinate.

Fred—What kind of fellow is he? Ned—If you should tell him that seeing was believing he wouldn't look.—Judge.

## Weight of Platinum.

Platinum is the only thing in the world that is heavier than gold. A cubic foot of this metal weighs 1,950 pounds to 1,993 pounds, which gold weighs. Next in weight come mercury, lead and silver in the order named.

## Force of a Hurricane.

A hurricane is a wind that blows at seventy-seven miles an hour or more. Such a wind exerts a pressure of nearly eighteen pounds to the square foot.

## Fishermen's Language.

A correspondent of the English magazine, Country Life, has been studying the vocabulary of Haulings fishermen. He says: "Where there is a dead cat, with the air hot and moist, the weather is said to be 'planety.' If it is oppressively sultry with a heavy sky and oily sea it is 'swallowy,' and presages a storm, which often breaks suddenly with a roaring squall. A long loop of cloud with trailing ends is designated an 'eddenbit,' blown out streamers of white cloud are 'windogs,' large wool-pack-like clouds currying before a high wind are 'messengers,' small, widely scattered clouds floating in an otherwise clear sky, are 'postboys.' Occasionally, when the sun is setting, a mock sun is seen on each side of the solar disk. This phenomenon goes by the name of 'sunderbuddies' and is regarded as a sign of bad weather. A thick, soaking mist, moving rapidly from the land over the sea, is called an 'egger fagger.'"

## The Plain of Curragh.

The Curragh (a plain in the County Kildare, Ireland) is a stretch of open ground of about 4,800 acres and serves the twin purposes of a large military camp and a race course, and in the latter capacity it has a reputation extending as far back as the first century A. D., at which period, it records may be accepted, chariot races were a diversion which the people of the time permitted themselves. The camp only dates from the Cromwellian war. The plain of Curragh was often the scene of hostile engagements between early Irish kings, and it is St. Bridget who is credited with having received a grant of the district from the king of Leinster and with having turned it into a common. The young men of Kildare are often jokingly described as "the boys of the short grass" in allusion to the herbage of the district of Curragh.—Westminster Gazette.

## One of the Weather Men.

Shortly after the establishment of a station in Wytheville by the weather bureau a youth named Tom erected a signal pole on his mother's coal shed. He would daily hold fast of his own in imitation of the ones of the government. This was done so persistently that Mary, a neighbor's daughter, soon adjusted her movements for the day to Tom's fags.

On the morning for a picnic she was rejoiced at the sight of a fair weather flag flying from Tom's flagpole. Her mother, being discouraged by the number of clouds, remarked, "You cannot depend on his fags, for he may not have followed the weather man's." Mary, thinking them thoroughly reliable, said, "You can depend on them, mother, for Tom does his own guessing!"—National Monthly.

## Fooled the Culprit.

Dr. Kennedy, a former head master of Shrewsbury school, has a keen sense of humor. One year, on April 1, an audacious schoolboy put the school clock forward, and the chapel bell was rung an hour too soon. The culprit duly received the alarming order to come to the head master's room a little before noon.

Preparations were made for the usual form of punishment. The cane whizzed in the air, but, bracing his nerves to meet its descent the victim found himself untouched. A second time he heard it swung with sound and fury, yet it signified nothing. The boy was still trembling for the third stroke when he heard the master's voice:

"Go away, you April fool!"—London Answers.

## The Coldest Hour.

The proverb which tells us that "the darkest hour is that before dawn" is inaccurate, for light increases in the morning as gradually as it decreases in the evening. The saying should be "the coldest hour," etc., which is perfectly true and is owing to causes connected with the deposit of dew. Hoarfrosts, too, usually take place just before daylight and are an additional cause of the peculiar chilliness of this time.—London Mail.

## What the Old Man Feared.

The head of a certain Washington family was recently approached by his son just nearing his majority. "Father," said he, "I want to have a talk with you concerning my future. I have decided to become an artist. Have you any objections?"

The old man scratched his head reflectively and replied:

"Well, no, son—provided, of course, that you don't draw on me."—Lippincott's.

## Grouchy.

"There is a movement on foot," said Mr. Snooze, "to prevent the marriage of weak-minded persons. What do you think of it?"

"I think it's rot," answered Mr. Grouch. "Why, who else ever wants to get married?"—Cleveland Leader.

## An Exception.

Mudge—Here's a man figured out that if all the money in the world were divided equally each adult would get about \$30. Meeg—He's wrong. My wife would get \$30.—Boston Transcript.

## Just Gossip.

"There is a great deal of gossip about Gwendolyn's eyebrows."

"Don't mind it. Her eyebrows are just as black as they are painted."—Baltimore American.

## The Whale's Blow.

Porpoise—What is the whale blowing about? Dolphin—Oh, he got so many notices for his feat in swallowing Jonah he's been blowing ever since.—Exchange.

## Made Quite a Difference.

Miss Watson—Did Mr. Sark say to you as I entered the drawing room last night, Clara, "Is that the beautiful Miss Watson?" Clara—Yes, dear, with the accent on the "that."—Exchange.

How poor are they that have no patience! What wound did ever heal but by degrees?—Shakespeare.

## A Chinese View of American Women.

The intellect of the American woman is equal, if not superior, to that of the men," says Dr. Wu Ting Fang, late Chinese minister to the United States, in "America Through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat." "American women are good conversationalists, and many of them are eloquent and endowed with 'the gift of gab.' One of the cleverest and witliest speeches I have ever heard was from a woman who spoke at a public meeting on a public question. They are also good writers, and their work shows profound insight and wide culture. Naturally such women cannot be expected to play second fiddle. They exercise great influence, and when married they 'rule the roost.' It should be mentioned that their husbands submit willingly to their tactful rule and gladly obey their commands without feeling that they are servants. I would advise any married woman who complains of her husband being unruly and unpleasant to take a lesson from the ladies of America."

## His Labor Saving Device.

The late Charles H. Britting, proprietor of the New York actors' restaurant known as the "Little Hall of Fame," took a keen interest in popular trends and movements of all kinds. Mr. Britting thought little of scientific management and efficiency engineering. He said one day of an efficiency engineer:

"Blank is a fool, and I thought he'd go broke, but, by jingo, the fellow has deceived me. He has discovered a labor saving device, and his address will be Easy street from now on."

"Good boy, Blank!" said an actor. "And what labor saving device has he discovered?"

"An elderly widow," Mr. Britting answered—"an elderly widow with a million who has consented to marry him."—New York Tribune.

## Strange Race of Ancient Britons.

Among the races of human kind which away back of history's records passed like clouds over various parts of the earth one of the most puzzling to ethnologists is that of the early bronze age men who dwelt in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and are supposed to have constructed the special forms of stone circles whose remains are now found there. These men differed significantly from all the prehistoric racial types previously determined in Britain. They were remarkably broadheaded, and their average stature was only five feet three inches, as shown by skeletons. The British neolithic race was markedly long headed, and the bronze age race, which built the round tumuli, was also long headed and tall.

## It Is Well.

It is well to carefully cultivate tastes. Ruskin says, "Tell me what you like and I will tell you what you are."

It is well to study human character. Bodenstedt says: "In the face of every human being his history stands plainly written; his innermost nature keeps forth to the light. Yet they are the fewest who can read and understand."

It is well to "brush up against the world." Goethe says: "Talent forms itself in secret, character in the great current of the world."

It is well to be never cast down. Elizabeth Barrett Browning says: Let no one tell his death. Be called unhappy. Measure not the work. Until the day's put and the labor done.

## Wingless Victory.

Aunt Dinah was a colored saint in Charleston, who could shout above the entire congregation. It was the custom during the collection to sing "Fly abroad, thou mighty gospel," and Aunt Dinah always threw back her head, shut her eyes and sang away lustily till the plate was returned to the altar.

Deacon Alphronus Green, noting this, stopped when he reached her pew one Sunday and said:

"Look-a-heah, Dinah! What use you a-singing 'Fly abroad, thou mighty gospel,' if you ain't give nothin' to make her fly?"—New York Post.

## Close Call.

"Hold on!" cried the proud young father as the minister was about to proceed. "Before the baby is christened I want to change his name."

"What is the trouble?" the good man asked. "Ebenzer is a good name."

"No matter. We'll call him Harold. I've just heard that Uncle Ebenzer, the old fool has married a woman who is young enough to be his daughter."—Judge.

## A Study in Rings.

Customer—Are these five or six wedding rings all you have in stock? Why, you've got a whole trayful of engagement rings. Jeweler—Yes, sir, and it will take that whole trayful of engagement rings to work off those five or six wedding rings.—Chicago News.

## Smiles That Slip.

Insan—I do wish Marcella would wear the smile that won't come off. Oudis—Is she unhappy? Insan—No, but when I kissed her last evening I got rouge on my lips.—Judge.

## Doing Good Service.

Bill—Is that watch your father gave you ten years ago still doing good service? Jill—Yes. I pawned it again today for the twentieth time.—London Opinion.

## When Mother Is Needed.

As a general thing, a girl never needs a mother so much as when she gets an idea that she has a perfect figure.—Galveston News.

## Little Minds Are Famed and Subdued by Misfortune.

Little minds are famed and subdued by misfortune, but great minds rise above it.—Washington Irving.

## Not Worrying.

"Oh, Lucilla! There's a man just fallen off that next pier, and I think it's your husband."

"Well, dear, don't get excited; we'll soon know. If he doesn't come up it's probably Jim—he can't swim, you know."—Life.

It requires little exertion upon our part to bring misfortune upon ourselves.—Menander.

## The Mysterious Thyroid.

The thyroid gland, which is situated about the lower part of the throat, is still a medical mystery.

Practically nothing is known as to its uses and very little about the causes of disease in it. Goiter is a nonmalignant enlargement of the thyroid gland. The swelling may be no more than a mere thickening, or it may grow into a mass weighing several pounds. It is common in mountainous districts and where there is magnesian limestone in the soil and drinking water. Operation may be necessary, but goiter will usually yield to treatment and is rarely fatal. Malignant disease of the thyroid gland is often associated with overstrain or sudden shock. Hero operation is generally necessary and is a very serious matter indeed. In some mysterious way removal of the thyroid gland affects the mental powers, and the unfortunate person who has his thyroid removed is in great danger of losing his wits, more particularly his memory.—Pearson's Weekly.

## Fiddled into Office.

Lossing relates that in 1818 he met at Oswego, N. Y., Major Cochran, then nearly eighty years old, a son-in-law of General Philip Schuyler, who told the story of his election to congress during the administration of the elder Adams. A vessel was to be launched on one of the lakes in interior New York, and people came from afar to see it. The young folks gathered there, determined to have a dance at night. There was a fiddle, but no fiddler. Young Cochran was an amateur performer, and his services were demanded. He gratified the joyous company, and at the supper table one of the gentlemen remarked in commendation of his talents that he was "fit for congress." The matter was talked up, and he was nominated and elected a representative in congress for the district then comprising the whole of New York west of Schenectady. He always claimed to have "fiddled himself into congress."

## Where Dollars Originated.

Joachimsthal, near Carlsbad, is historic as the birthplace of the original dollar. This was the silver gulden, gruechen, coined in 1519 by order of Count Schlick from the metal of a recently opened mine, and it became known as the Joachimsthaler, or "thaler" alone for short. Before 1000 the nimble English language had already made "dollar" of this. Thereafter this name was loosely used of all manner of coins, varying in value from 75 cents to \$1.25 and belonging to all manner of countries, from Sweden to Japan. It was from the prevalence of the Spanish "dollar" in the British-American colonies at the time of their revolt that the modern "almighty dollar" was derived, while in modern English very recent slang has given the name to the crown piece.

## Marks of the Beasts.

On every side in the Malay wilds the traces of the beasts—which here live as scheduled, as safe from molestation, as did their ancestors in pre-Adamite days—are visible on tree trunk, on beaten game path and on the yielding clay at the drinking places by the hurrying stream. Here a belt of mud nine feet from the ground shows that an elephant has rubbed his itching back against the rough bark of a tree, and, see, coarse hairs are still sticking in the hardened clay. There a long, sharp scratch repented at regular intervals marks the passing of a rhinoceros. Here, again, is the pad mark of a tiger barely an hour old, and the platted tracks of deer of all sizes and varieties surround the deeply punched holes, which are the footsteps of an elephant.—Cornhill Magazine.

## A Drink of Water.

A glass of cold water slowly sipped will produce a greater acceleration of the pulse for a time than will a glass of wine or spirits taken at a draft. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that sipping cold water will often allay the craving for alcohol in those who have been in the habit of taking too much of it and may be endeavoring to reform, the effect being probably due to the stimulant action of the sipping.

## Keep the Mouth Clean.

A noted medical authority asserts that our unclean mouths, diseased teeth and gums are a constant and insidious menace to health. They are a source of infection in the individual and a dangerous depot for the dissemination of disease to others.

## No Interruptions.

"Now, if you'll meet me at my office tonight I'll put you on to a big deal."

"Sorry, old man, but I'm following a continued story in the moving pictures. I must be there tonight or I'll miss an important installment."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Harvest Moon.

The harvest moon is the full moon that makes its appearance at the time of the harvest or about the autumnal equinox. It rises at the same time for several days.

## Careless.

Mrs. Hempeck—You were talking in your sleep last night, Henry. Mr. Hempeck—I beg your pardon, my dear, for having interrupted you.—Syracuse Courier-Journal.

## Very Much Gone.

"Edith, is that young man gone?" called the landlady at ten bells.

"Yes, completely," came the answer, —Michigan Gargyle.

It never occurs to fools that merit and good fortune are closely united.—Goethe.

## The Word "Lurid."

The word "lurid" is misused by many people as a synonym for "gripping" or "dery." One speaks in this sense of "lurid" language, "lurid" scenes, "lurid" dramas. It is probable that not one person in three knows the real meaning of "lurid." The dictionary defines it as "glistly, pale, wan, gloomy," which in no way carries out the general and mistaken idea of the word.—New York World.

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## THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STOMACH.

Upon Its Condition Depends Happiness or Misery.

Perhaps one of the most frequent complaints of the stomach is constipation of the bowels, or continuous constipation.

When your food rests so solidly on your stomach that nature refuses to remove it, and usually resort to some common physic which, while affording you some relief, acts so suddenly on the parts affected as to shock and weaken them.

THE BOWELS, like a balky horse, to work properly must be coaxed, and gradually urged to perform their functions.

The soothing action of that great Kidney and Liver medicine, DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, is gentle and delicate, yet its relief is immediate and effective.

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## Mythified the Missionary.

It is well known that some of the most determined and powerful opponents that missionaries have to meet in India are those who profess to be able to work wonders such as the magicians of Egypt used to support their religion. One missionary decided to test what they could do, so he asked one of them for a demonstration of his power. The magician asked the missionary if he had a rupee. The latter produced one from his pocket, showed it and was asked to hold it tightly in his hand. The juggler was seated on his carpet about six feet away from the missionary.

"Are you sure you have the coin?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," was the reply.

"Now, then, open your hand," said the juggler.

The missionary did so with great caution, but all his caution was in vain, for there leaped from his hand a small snake, which the juggler immediately seized, at the same time taking out of his bag the rupee which belonged to the missionary—London Family Herald.

Dreadful Dressing.

"To speak moderately, I truly confess, it is beyond the ken of my understanding to conceive, how those women should have any true grace, or valuable virtue, that have so little wit, as to disfigure themselves with such exotic garbs, as not only disfigure their native lovely features, but transmute them into gaudy baroque, ill shaped—shotten—shell fish, Egyptian hieroglyphics, or at least into French farts of the pasty, which a proper English woman should scorn with her heels; it is no marvel they wear drapes on the hinder part of their heads, having nothing as it begins in the fore part, but a few Squirrels brims to help them frisk from all favored fashion to another."

The modern way of dressing is dreadful, isn't it? So it was in 1845, when Nathaniel Ward, in "The Simple Coder," wrote the paragraph quoted.

—P. P. A. in New York Tribune.

A Nice Discrimination.

The subtleties of the Paris furniture dealers, to whom American millionaires flee for ancient patterns, were illustrated in a case before a civil court. In this case the plaintiff was a Frenchman, M. Balbo, who at a sale bought for \$100 a mahogany desk which was described to him as an "empire" desk.

It proved, however, to be of modern make, and M. Balbo sued the seller for giving a false trade description. The defense was illuminating. It was set out that there are three ways of describing such furniture: "Empire style" means modern furniture imitated from old models; "empire furniture" indicates there is a doubt as to its origin, and "empire epoch" is the only guaranty for authentic furniture of the empire period.—Indianapolis News.

Easy Borrowing Terms.

In the course of a lecture on "Government Finances and Social Life in Japan" before the Japan society in London, Kengo Mori, financial commissioner and attorney for the Imperial Japanese government, said that in the olden days gentlemen tried to keep aloof from all money transactions. Of course there were borrowers and lenders then, as there are today, and even among the Samurai class. But their agreements, if written at all, were always worded in a manner characteristic of the spirit of the times. One such agreement ran: "Dear Sir—I hereby confirm that I borrowed from you the above mentioned sum of money. Should I not repay the sum you are entitled to laugh at me in public."

Living Fish Net.

A peculiar method of fishing is employed by the natives of certain islands of Oceania. At stated intervals about 200 of them will assemble on the beach and all together plunge into the water, each carrying a branch of the coconut palm. At a given distance from the shore they will turn toward it and form a compact half circle, each holding his palm branch perpendicularly in the water, thus forming a kind of seine. The leader of the party gives a signal, and this living net approaches the shore gradually, in perfect order, driving before it a multitude of fishes. Surrounded by this living wall and caught in the coconut palm branches, many fish are cast on the sands, and others are killed with sticks.

Poison Hemlock.

Water hemlock is a deadly plant common in most country neighborhoods. Its roots are eaten often in spring by mistake for some edible root, and death frequently results. Cattle are often poisoned by drinking water in marshes where it grows. The poison hemlock from which the Greeks made poisons is a near relative to the water hemlock. It stands from two to seven feet high and has clusters of small white flowers and large, parsleylike leaves. The stalk, being hollow, is often made into whistles by country boys, and many children are poisoned in this fashion.

The Voyder.

The voyder was a large dish in which were collected the broken victuals which were removed from the table with a large knife with a broad, flat blade, called the voyder knife, from vider, to empty, clear or make void.

"The Boko of Nurture" by Hugh Rhodes, the date of which is 1677, one of the curious set of handbooks of manners and etiquette reproduced by the Early English Text society, speaks of these vessels as follows: "See ye have voyders ready for to void the morsels that they doe leave on their trenchers. Then with your trencher knife take off such fragments and put them in your voyder and then settle them downe cleane agayne."

Common Form of Insanity.

A party of Clevelanders entertained some visitors recently, says the Plain Dealer, and having showed them everything interesting in Cleveland, proper they had to take them out to Newburg for a view of the asylum. The superintendent was in a genial frame of mind, and he conducted the bunch personally.

"Here is a queer case, ladies," he said, pausing at a particular cell. "This man has the delusion that he possesses the motive power that turns the universe. He is perfectly harmless, but he actually believes that without him the world would not move. Strange notion, isn't it?"

"Why, not at all!" exclaimed one of the women. "My husband has the same idea, and he always has had it. Is he crazy too?"

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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## The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 134  
House Telephone 1010

Saturday, May 23, 1914.

The State taxes of Massachusetts have increased 220 per cent. in the last ten years. What will the end be?

The West is looking for bumper crops of all kinds this year. The indications are certainly good at present.

Roosevelt is back once more and the Progressive is looking happier. It has been rather lonesome for that party during the past six months.

It is said that the New England Navigation Co. is about to discontinue its Fall River freight line. Evidently curtailment is striking in all directions.

The house of representatives is now at work on the President's anti-trust bills and the business of the country looks on with fear and trembling. Meanwhile business itself stands still.

The primaries in Pennsylvania were a decided frost all round. Only a small minority of either party came out to vote. The expected candidates were nominated. There will be some half a dozen parties in the field in November.

The labor organizations of the country are at odds with the Democratic Administration because it will not exempt these associations from the operation of its anti-trust laws. They are going to try to force the Administration to terms.

Rhode Island is not the only State in which the expenses are increasing. In Massachusetts the State tax this year will be increased from eight millions to eleven and a half millions. The per capita debt of Massachusetts exceeds that of any other State.

The idle cars of the country now number many thousands more than they ever did before at this season of the year. Still the Administration adherents tell us that the times are good. The net surplus of idle cars May 1, 1914, was 228,379. In May 1913 the idle cars numbered only 89,799. These figures tell their own story.

The investigators into the Grand Trunk fiasco in this State in connection with the New Haven system, ought to summons the Providence Journal man. He seems to know all about it, and what he doesn't know he can make up. He says that Mellen's testimony is all a mass of lies. But then there are other liars besides Mellen, not to say anything about the Journal man.

Washington reports say that Republican leaders are quietly laying their plans to capture the next national house and that the Democratic leaders are getting anxious and frightened. They insist that they must return home to look after their political fences, and be prepared to defend on the stump, if they can, their stand on the tariff and bank legislation. They have got an up-hill job.

The Ford Motor Company is to lay off 6000 men at once. The reports of men laid off in all kinds of business are getting to be alarmingly monotonous. Since this administration came into power more than two millions of men have been thrown out of employment, and still Congress is doing all it can to increase the number of idle men. These men may be heard from at the polls next November.

The primaries, wherever tried, have thus far proved a failure. Weaker men have succeeded in getting positions of prominence than were in office under the old system. In the South, especially, it has succeeded in sending very small men to Congress, and that is the trouble with the country today. The men in office do not measure up to the capacity of those of twenty or more years ago.

The government will spend \$2,105,000 during the coming year at the Torpedo Station. This is more than was ever spent there before and nearly three times as much as was spent in 1911. This means business for a large number of people, and Congressman O'Shaunessy says it indicates a disposition on the part of the Government to develop a great naval base in Narragansett Bay. It will probably come some time.

Mr. Bryan goes right on signing those nice little arbitration treaties of his own make with any country that comes along, says the Hartford Courant. Lately he signed up with Salvador—a country little larger than Connecticut, and with an estimated population of 1,200,000. Salvador also has 140 miles of railway. The United States is thus relieved of all fear of sudden war in that quarter, and Mr. Bryan secures another plume to wear while on the Chautauque circuit.

The American Federation of Labor has issued a call for a nation wide campaign against national prohibition. The call says that such a law would be an attack on personal liberty and would invite laws prohibiting other branches of industry. "Nation-wide prohibition," would make the about 2,000,000 workers say the report. The unions are asked to write to members of Congress urging them to vote and work against prohibition. There is very little likelihood of nation wide prohibition becoming the law of the land during this generation at least.

## The President's Programme.

(New York Times.)

It was a sad moment, it was a scene to touch the most unfeeling heart when Chairman Underwood, in announcing to the House the President's desire that Congress should now devote its time exclusively to anti-trust legislation, said that this would probably be the last request he should make of the members of the House as their leader. Nevertheless, we hope that no emotion of tenderness and sorrow will restrain the House from cheerfully and openly disregarding Mr. Underwood's and the President's wishes. The programme of legislation he announces is one which it is necessary to describe as bad. It is bad for the country, it is recklessly bad for the Democratic Party. It is his wish, and the Democratic caucus has so decreed, that nothing shall be considered save the Trade Commission bill, the Clayton Anti-Trust bill, and the Stock and Bond Issue bill. The country has declared by so many voices of authority that they must be considered representative that these bills ought not to pass. They ought not to pass, first because they are vicious and harmful, second because there is not the slightest need of them.

Benjamin F. Butler compared the Democratic Party to a man riding backward—it sees things only after it has gone past them. The Democrats in Congress are still in a wild rage about the trusts, they are still in full cry after the corporations long after the country has grown desperately weary of that costly form of the chase. These anti-trust bills reflect that belated state of mind. Men of sense and understanding long ago saw that the anti-trust law of 1890 is a complete statute, a full and adequate defense against restraints and monopolies in whatever form they may rear their scaly heads. But a beetle and wedge would not get that idea into the heads of the Democrats of the House and Senate.

In his desire for this legislation the President is not inspired by the people, no popular impulse moves Congress to that end. The people have ceased to talk about the trusts, ceased to think about them. They feel altogether secure under the protection of existing laws. On the other hand, business organizations without number, representing practically all trades and industries, have protested against these bills as embodying provisions full of menace and of mischief. They are demagogues' bills, and the interest that supports them is not of the people, it is purely political.

If the Administration does not perceive in the present severe business depression and in a thousand indications of public sentiment portents of a coming vote of want of confidence in the Congressional elections it must be because it has been too much pre-occupied to give its attention to weather signs. Persistence with these evil projects of legislation at a time when trade and industry are suffering acutely is one prominent cause of the withdrawal of confidence from the party in power. It appears to forget that it is a minority party, and apparently it has not taken note of the fact that all over the country the Progressives in great numbers have returned to the Republican camp. A reunion, even if only reasonably complete, of the Republicans and the Progressives would produce an opposition vote that, reinforced as it certainly will be through growing Democratic dissatisfaction, will elect a Republican majority in the next House. A first-rate way to make sure of a Republican majority would be persistence with the legislative programme announced by Mr. Underwood at the request of the President.

## Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

Malbone Lodge No. 93 N. E. O. N. celebrated its 25th anniversary on Thursday night by appropriate exercises. The music for the occasion furnished by the Knave's orchestra. The Address of Welcome was delivered by Ernest J. Hinds, the warden of the lodge. There were readings by Mr. F. P. Webber of the Rogers High School, Bell Soles by Earl Patrick and a very interesting and instructive address was given by Mr. Arthur M. Willis of Massachusetts, the Supreme Vice Warden of the order. Other addresses were given by Grand Warden of Rhode Island William H. Johnson of Providence and by the deputy of the lodge, Past Grand Warden W. H. Fiske of Providence. After the formal exercises were over dancing was enjoyed for an hour or more. The Committee consisted of Mr. Charles S. Goddard and Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Greenfelder, L. King, Ezra Hearson, Henry Maxwell, and Richard Scott. The whole entertainment was a great success.

## Benjamin Constant.

Benjamin Constant, having sided with Napoleon during the hundred days, felt the need of justifying himself when Louis XVIII. returned to power. He wrote the king a letter with that end in view and called upon Mr. de la Roche to discuss the subject. She asked him quietly: "Have you finished your letter?" "Yes." "Are you satisfied with it?" "Entirely satisfied. I have almost persuaded myself."

"Pa, what is meant by the average man?" "The average man, my son, is a person who is waked up every morning by an alarm clock, gets to his feet, goes to work, catches a trolley car to go home and never displays the slightest interest in the price of agricultural land."—St. Louis Dispatch.

## Winter Work of Government Foresters.

Foresters who have put in a winter's work in the White Mountains of New Hampshire report that, while some hardship is entailed, as much can be accomplished in the dead of winter as in summer.

In most of the government's field services it is usually thought best to work in the north during the summer months and in the south during the winter, the idea being to do the work with the least difficulty. In appraising lands for purchase under the Weeks law for the eastern national forests, however, the forest service has had to disregard latitude and season because it was necessary to expedite the work in the north. During the past winter two camps of men have been estimating and valuing the forests which the government contemplates purchasing on the slopes of the White Mountains.

Because of the softness of the constantly falling snow, the work was done mainly on snow shoes. At times the temperature has been around 20 degrees below zero for considerable periods, and there were some occasions when the thermometers registered nearly 40 degrees below. The crews were housed in winter camps like those of the lumber jacks, and in order to make full use of the short winter days they were out by daylight and did not return until dark. The work of the crews required continuous walking. Diameters of trees measured and the number of logs estimated in all merchantable trees growing on parallel strips 4 yards wide and 40 rods apart. From these estimates the full amount of timber was calculated.

One man, the crew leader, used a compass to keep the men in the desired direction, mapped the country traversed, kept account of the distances covered as determined by actual measurement, and recorded all the information regarding timber. The other members of the crew measured the timber and gave their figures to the leader, who tallied them. The actual work, however, did not end with all-day climbs through snow on the mountainsides, with frequent exposure to the sweep of winds on the higher ridges and divides; during the long winter evenings, or on days when the snow storms were so severe that outside work was impossible, the figures gathered were tabulated and the information grouped, so as to show the quantities of timber suitable for various products, such as saw timber, spruce for paper pulp, or birch for spool making. During the whole winter, however, it was noted that stormy days caused no more loss of time than in summer, and the health of the men in the party was, as a rule, better than in hot weather.

## The "War for Peace."

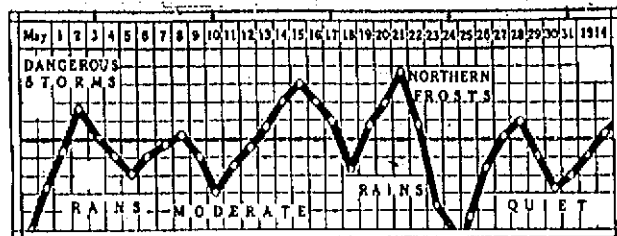
Col. Watterston's dream of empire running from the North Pole to the Straits of Magellan is being taken too seriously in some quarters. There are administration organs capable of seeing in it a covert attack upon both the President and Secretary of State, to whom, in juncture, the "colonel" seemed to allude as two souls with but the single thought of peace in preparing for an invasion of Mexico. The fear is expressed, in some administration quarters, that the colonel implies a suspicion that the ways of peace are being abandoned for ways of wars of conquest. But, say the administration organs, there is no war, and should there be one, it would not be a war of conquest.

What Col. Watterston broadly intimated in the editorial correspondence he wrote in Rome and sent by cable, was that the ways of such peace as we seem to be entering upon in Mexico being always very costly ways, we should have to pay ourselves as we went along, taking, as indemnity, all or part of the territory of a vanquished country. In such a way, he seemed to say, we could go South to land's end. As for the North Star, above the pole, his plainly expressed opinion was that the Canadians will themselves seek political union with us, and that war in that direction will be unnecessary. Conquest, through the ways of peace, he hinted, will have to be a progressive conquest, taking just as much of the land at a time as may be needed to pay the price of wars of peace, as we are now inaugurating one in Mexico.

Col. Watterston may be open to a suspicion of delicately and gently satirizing President Wilson. It is known that, as Democrats, they have not always acted in that full accord with which the President and Mr. Bryan are now acting in Mexico. But, if so, it would not be necessary to take him seriously were not the opportunities and the weapons for effective satirizing ready to his hand. A war with Mexico, if there is to be one, will cost half a billion dollars. If the administration contemplates taking such a sum of money out of the people's pocket, without indemnification in any form, it has not yet had the courage to proclaim the fact. There is as much of wisdom as of satire in the colonel's opinions. In extenuation it should be remembered that he wrote in Rome, an old imperial city which once promoted peace in the way we are now promoting it in Mexico, and always with the indemnifying consequences which Col. Watterston foresees. The price of peace is seldom cheap.

The former president of the New York and New Haven railroad has held the center of the stage this week. His testimony has been decidedly spicy and has involved a good many prominent men in more or less shady transactions.

## WEATHER BULLETIN.



May will average colder than usual east of Rockies and warmer than usual west of Rockies. Rainfall will be generally deficient but a few small sections will get heavy thunder showers. Eastern sections will get most rain. Europe will get most of the May rains. Dangerous storms first week in May. Northern frosts near May 21.

Treble line represents normal temperatures. Where the temperature line goes above this normal line indicates warmer and where it goes below indicates cooler than usual. Temperature line dates are for Meridian 90. Count one to three days earlier for west of that line and as much later for east of it in proportion to the distance from that line which runs north and south through St. Louis.

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Washington, D. C. May 21, 1914.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent May 26 to 29, warm wave 24 to 28, cool wave 27 to 31. Near May 23 a cool wave will be crossing the central valleys and with it frosts are expected in northern parts of the States and the Canadian middle west. Frosts may not do any damage and when we are past that period no further fear need be entertained as to crop damage by late frosts. But we expect damage in June by drought.

Following May 23 the trend of temperatures will be rapidly upward together with a decrease in rainfall. Storms will be of moderate force and not dangerous. Weather will be good for comfort and crops except where rainfall has been short and there it will be too hot and too dry for the growing crops and for personal comfort.

June promises to start in with low temperatures, growing warmer and drier till about June 12 when the temperatures will start downward and local showers will increase but not enough rain for the needs of the growing crops.

Near June 19 the force of the storms will increase and unusually cool weather will prevail. This will be followed by rising temperatures culminating in a great high temperature wave and severe local droughts, relieved in a few places by heavy local showers. June is not expected to be a good crop weather month.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about June 1, cross Pacific slope by close of June 2, great central valleys 3 to 5, eastern sections 6. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about June 1, great central valleys 3, eastern sections 5. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about June 4, great central valleys 5, eastern sections 8.

Preceding this disturbance unusually

## Some Doubts at Last.

The following from the Providence Journal is truly refreshing. It has taken that paper a long time to think that President Wilson could advocate anything that could in any way be labeled wrong:

Apprehension of the "drastic laws" advocated by President Wilson and his associates may be detrimental to business, as well as the actual passage of such legislation; and as yet the Administration has failed to show that there is any demand for further onslaughts on manufacturers and railroads.

The fact is that the country is thoroughly weary of agitation. It desires a long rest, and is convinced that the Sherman law as it stands is good enough. President Wilson and the rampant members of Congress appear to overlook the lesson of the recent election in New Jersey, rich as it is in suggestions of what may happen next November. Secretary Redfield's words carry little comfort unless they may be taken to indicate that the Administration is preparing to drop a policy which appeals mostly to noisy and ignorant demagogues.

## PORTSMOUTH.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Dr. and Mrs. William C. Stoddard and family of Newport have opened their summer home on the West Main Road.

Miss Mabel Field of East Jaffrey, N. H. is visiting Mrs. Peleg A. Coggeshall.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Stalley and family of Fall River have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Sherman.

Mrs. Herbert B. Ashley arranged a surprise party in honor of the birthday of her niece Miss Lois Ashley. The party took the form of a shower as Miss Ashley is to marry Mr. Sidney T. Healy in the fall. Games were played and there was music. Refreshments were served.

The Sunday School of the Christian Church held its annual anniversary concert on Sunday evening. Those taking part were: Mary Paquin, Stuart Parcel, Alice and Mary Coggeshall, Miss Lizzie Chase, Miss Sophie Hague, Carlotta Coggeshall and Mrs. Edward Thurston. Mrs. Alonzo E. Borden was in charge of the program. Prizes for attendance and scholarship were awarded to George Sweet, Mildred Bishop, Mary and Carlotta Coggeshall and Mary Paquin.

Mrs. John F. Chase has gone to Bridgewater, Mass. to visit her daughter Mrs. Rufus Bennett.

Mrs. Almira Tallman has been visiting her sister Mrs. Edward Brown of Glen street.

Miss Jane Dennis has returned from Rochester, N. Y. where she went with the body of her brother Rev. James Dennis, for interment.

Barton A. Ballou and family have arrived for the summer. Mrs. Benedict will open her cottage next week.

Rev. Wilbur C. Estes, a Friend minister in Foshow, China, has been visiting Rev. James M. Estes at the Friends' parsonage. He has preached in the Friends' Church, Newport and at the church in this town during his visit.

Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton and her two daughters, Louise and Lillian left Tuesday for Richmondville, N. Y., to spend the summer with Mr. Lawton who is employed there.

Mrs. Albert W. Lawrence has been entertaining her mother, Mrs. Mott of Providence.

## MORSE BLOCKED BY ROOSEVELT

Prevented From Gaining Control of Steamship Lines

INSIDE HISTORY MADE PUBLIC

Offer of \$20,000,000 For New Haven Fleet Turned Down by Mellen on Roosevelt's Promise—Trouble With New Haven Is Death of Morgan—Some Sharp Epigrams

The unwritten history of why Charles W. Morse, then in the heyday of his prosperity, failed to get an absolute monopoly on Atlantic coastwise shipping in 1907 was made public by former President Mellen of the New Haven.

Only the personal intervention of Theodore Roosevelt, then president, prevented Morse getting the steamship lines of the New Haven system. Morse had offered \$20,000,000 for the fleet. Mellen wanted to sell. But he came to Washington and consulted Roosevelt. The latter opposed the sale. Mellen told him if he did not sell then he might have to sell later at a lower figure. He feared the government was about to prohibit railroads owning competing steamship lines.

Roosevelt promised him, Mellen said, if he turned down the Morse offer he would not be interfered with as long as he (Roosevelt) was president.

Morse was turned down and when Attorney General Bonaparte filed a Sherman law equity suit late in 1907 no mention was made in the papers of a steamship monopoly.

Mellen said he did not know if the steamship lines were left out of these proceedings because of Roosevelt's promise, but he said:

"I have always preferred to believe that it was. I respected Theodore Roosevelt very highly and it was pleasant to know that he was a man of his word."

Mellen gave utterance to many interesting epigrams, among them being:

"Stockholders in times of prosperity are contented, like sheep, to go out and browse. In bad times they all make for the same hole in the fence and injure themselves trying to get out."

"I tried to keep away from public officials, since I was afraid that when I met them I might have something of value in my clothes."

"It has been my experience that there is not half the attempt on the part of the railroads to influence legislation as on the part of legislatures to influence railroads."

"An unscrupulous person at the head of a powerful corporation can get almost anything from a legislature."

"In time all monopolies will be merged in the government."

"You ask me if the New Haven can be reformed under the present control. The trouble with the New Haven is the death of Mr. Morgan. The only reformation needed is to bring forth another man of the same wonderful brain and ability of Morgan."

"The New Haven road did not spend near as much of its time in looking for favors as it did in looking for lightning rods to shy away the knocks."

"It was necessary to pay big prices for roads. The man who hesitates over the price of one orange would never have the nerve to acquire an orange grove."

"Meetings of the board of directors of the New Haven without Morgan would have been as tame as a herd of cows without a bull."

"I let Mr. Morse have the Boston freight line steamers and got \$350,000 in cash. I am the only man living who ever got the cash from C. W. Morse in a business transaction."

## COXY'S "ARMY" DISBANDED

Leader Makes His Scheduled Speech From Capitol Steps

Coxey's second "army" ended its march on the national Capitol. Pressed about by an attentive throng, the "army," consisting of General and Mrs. Coxey, riding in an old buggy drawn by a mule, one bugler, one drummer, one boy on a horse, and six privates, drew up to the Capitol steps.

Coxey made his speech, calling for changes in the currency and banking systems, and concluded by saying: "Or, failing in this peaceful and desirable mode, the revolution. Think it over; is there anything else left for us to do?"

## ON NINETIETH BIRTHDAY

Founder of Fall River News Retires From Active Service

John C. Milne, one of the two men who founded the Fall River (Mass.) Daily News sixty-nine years ago, retired from that paper on his 90th birthday.

In point of years and length of service Milne is considered one of the oldest printers in the world, having been actively engaged in printing and publishing since he was 8 years old.

Charles Wohlschlag, 17, convicted at New York of six burglaries, was sentenced by Judge Martin to serve forty-five years in prison.

With a .22-calibre bullet in his brain, Edward Trau of New York died two days. He shot himself because he lost his job.

Huffnagles destroyed the grandstand of the Birmingham, Eng., race course and left a note: "You can't beat us."

President Wilson declined an invitation of the G. A. R. to make the annual Memorial address at Arlington national cemetery May 30.

George Manchester, engineer of fishing steamer Sterling caught his foot in a wheel and injured it severely, and one bone broken. He was taken to the Newport Hospital for treatment.

Rev. Arthur Chelson, who is in this country on a furlough from British East Africa, and Mr. Wilbur Estes of Lu Lu China, each gave an address in the Friends' Church before the Women's Foreign Missionary society. Rev. Mr. Chelson has been a missionary in Africa for 12 years. Several musical selections were rendered.

A patronizing young lord was seated opposite a famous scientist at a dinner one evening not long ago. During a lull in the conversation, he adjusted his monocle, and leaned toward the scholar.

"Av, y'know, Mr. Jones," he drawled, "I passed your house this morning."

"Thank you," said Jones, quietly. "Thank you very much,"—Harper's Magazine.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC, MAY, 1914

## STANDARD TIME.

Sun	Moon	Rises	sets	High	Water	Eve
23 Sat	4 18	7 03	5 02	5 36	8 35	
24 Sun	4 18	7 09	4 58	7 12	7 10	
25 Mon	4 15	7 09	4 51	7 51	7 51	
26 Tue	4 14	7 10	4 45	8 27	8 37	
27 Wed	4 13	7 11	4 38	9 00	9 22	
28 Thur	4 12	7 12	4 30	9 34	10 09	
29 Fri	4 12	7 13	4 21	10 01	11 00	

Moon's 1st qr. May 3 1:20p. Morning  
Full Moon May 9 4:31p. Evening  
Moon's last, 1r. May 16 3:11p. Evening  
New Moon May 24 9:55p. Evening

## Deaths.

In this city, 16th inst., at his residence, 51 Union street, Daniel Murphy.

In this city, 17th inst., Ann, widow of John Maipin.

In this city, 18th inst., Thomas W. Moore, in his 72d year.

In this city, 18th inst., at the residence of Timothy P. Crowley, Patrick J. Barrett.

In Wickford, 18th inst., George Cyrus Cranston, in his 83d year.

In Providence, 20th inst., Manley Joshua Fuller, in his 80th year.

## HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding real estate, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1831. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public.

His Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown, for Summer Villas and Country places.

## ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka Harness Oil

Mica Axle Grease

Sold by dealers everywhere

Standard Oil Co. of New York



## PEACE ENVOY FROM REBELS

Carranza Agrees to Participate  
In Mediation Conference

### TRANSPORTS FULLY EQUIPPED

Army and Navy Ready For Immediate Action Should Occasion Arise—Administration Still Confident That Mediation Will Succeed—Elimination of De Facto Rulers of Mexico Insisted Upon by Wilson—Mexican Envoys May Effect Huerta's Effectment—Details of Wholesale Execution of Federal Officers

The constitutionalists are preparing to send a representative to Niagara Falls to confer with the South American mediators who are endeavoring to settle the Mexican problem. This will be done with the distinct understanding that the representative is to give information as to General Carranza's purposes without committing the constitutionalists to any plan for the pacification of Mexico, that the mediators may determine upon. Jose Vasconcelos, now at Montreal on a financial mission for Carranza, is understood to be the man chosen to go to Niagara Falls. It is said by men in close touch with the constitutionalists that he will arrive there within the next few days.

Prepared For Active Service  
The United States army and navy await the word from Niagara Falls. Despite a ban on news at the war department, it was learned that the entire fleet of transports, fully equipped to care for an entire field army, is in readiness for boarding at Galveston. Enough ammunition and supplies to maintain an entire division in the field indefinitely are on board. It is up to the mediators to determine whether it is all to be used or later sent back to New York for storage.

The question of war or peace will be settled within ten days. This is the belief at both the White House and the state department. The United States commissioners to the mediation conferences have already made public that this government's irreducible minimum demand is the unconditional retirement of Huerta. If that comes, well and good. Then they will take up the next step. If it does not, they will return to Washington, mediation will be at an end and it will be up to President Wilson to determine his next aggressive step.

Meanwhile, however, the administration continues confident that mediation is to succeed. The measures taken have all been precautionary. Secretary of War Garrison determined that, if war was to come, he would have no repetition of the days of 1898, when hundreds of lives were sacrificed to disease because of unpreparedness. If the armed forces of the United States take the field this time they will do so in better condition than ever before in their history.

The President's Plan  
President Wilson in an authorized statement says in effect that he has decided that all of the ills from which Mexico suffers spring from the inequitable distribution of land and its exploitation by its owners and foreign adventurers. For this reason he will insist on a settlement of the land question by constitutional means as a preliminary to the establishment of a righteous and orderly government.

The carrying out of this purpose carries with it the complete elimination of the de facto rulers of Mexico and in the end also of the Villas and Carranzas, as the president says he will fight every man who is now seeking or may seek to exploit Mexico for their own ends.

No Trace of Silliman  
The war department now has evidence that Private Parks was executed by the federalists. But the fate of Consul Silliman remains enshrouded in mystery that will probably not be cleared until Villa and his forces take Saltillo.

There is no disposition on the part of mediation to take any action in either instance pending the decision of the mediation conference. It may bring about a restoration of peace that will obviate any action, but if not, either outrage would furnish an excellent vehicle for drastic action by the United States.

More Paraded Details  
More details of the conflict between Mexican federalists and constitutionalists at Paredon, which culminated in wholesale execution of federal officers, were received in official dispatches to the constitutionalist headquarters in Washington.

Creedence generally was given the report from General Villa, confirmed by the later report to the constitutionalists in Washington, which was as follows:

"The federalists evacuated Monclovia and united with the outposts which they had in Paredon, making a total of 5000 men. The enemy were completely routed. Eight hundred prisoners were taken. Three complete railway trains, 600,000 rounds of ammunition, nine field guns, seven machine guns, all their transports and a great quantity of arms were captured.

"It is believed that Generals Arturo Alvarez and Ignacio Munoz were killed. General Osorno and a good number of officers were executed by shooting. Our losses were relatively small."

As to Huerta's Fate  
Unofficial, but reliable, information has reiterated in official quarters that General Huerta had placed himself unreservedly in the hands of the three commissioners, representing his interests at Niagara Falls. It positively was declared the Mexican commis-

### MEXICAN DELEGATES

Huerta's Representatives  
to the Peace Conference



Left, by American Press Association. At the top is Augustin Rodriguez, in the center is Luis Elguero and below Emilio Rabasa.

ioners' authority included the right to effect Huerta's effectment as a condition of final settlement.

Information concerning Huerta's possible elimination reached Washington through diplomatic channels free from direct interests in the Mexican political situation. It is conceded Huerta has not directed his commissioners to announce his elimination.

The understanding of officials is consistent with the previous information that Huerta has told his representatives they could go to any limit in their efforts to reach a settlement with the United States, regardless of his personal fortunes.

### GET AWAY WITH \$10,000

Bold Operation by Four Thieves in New York Motion Picture Theatre  
Four men gained entrance to a Broadway, New York, motion picture theatre, made the watchman a prisoner, handcuffed three workmen who were in the theatre, and blew open the safe in the box office, containing \$10,000.

The robbers were in the theatre building three hours and compelled the watchman to wind the watchman's clocks at various points so that no suspicion as to their presence would be noted on the outside.

Old Settlement Worker Dead  
Mary A. de Francois died at Medford, Mass., at the age of 102. For many years she was engaged in settlement work among the mill operatives in Lowell.

### GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

Keith Stewart, cashier for a New York brokerage firm, fell dead while laughing at a joke told by a friend with whom he was dining.

Masked burglars held up an auction bridge party at Sydney, N. S. W., and got away with \$2000.

Job E. Hedges announced he would again be a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in New York.

On the person of a man who looked like a prize hobo, and who was living at a 10-cent lodging house, New York police found \$33,000 in bills and bankbooks.

### WOMAN SAVED BY STUDENTS

Fire Wrecks Exclusive Fraternity House at Exeter

The Phi Sigma Ipsilon, an exclusive fraternity house connected with Phillips Exeter academy, was gutted by fire and Mrs. Lucy Getchell, the proprietor, had a narrow escape from death, being rescued by students.

Twelve students who made their homes at the house were forced to flee scantily clad and they lost nearly all their personal belongings.

The fire started from an overturned gas stove in Mrs. Getchell's room on the top floor. The building is a complete loss.

Suicide After Wounding Wife  
James I. Chase, a farmer, committed suicide at Londonderry, N. H., by shooting after he had attempted to kill his wife. She was wounded only slightly and will recover. A quarrel is said to have preceded the shooting.

### NOT A "DEPENDENT"

Court's Decision Regarding Wife Living Apart From Husband

A wife living apart from her husband, who has met death in an accident, is not a "dependent" within the meaning of the workmen's compensation act and is not entitled to the benefits of that law.

This decision was handed down by the Massachusetts supreme judicial court relative to the case of Alvin R. Nelson.

The court reverses a decree of the industrial accident board which awarded the widow \$7.58 a week for 300 weeks beginning July 1, 1912, the day on which her husband was killed while in the employ of the Bay State Street Railway company.

## CHEWED BOOTS TO KEEP ALIVE

Seamen Thirteen Days Adrift  
In an Open Boat

### FOUR COLOMBIAN SURVIVORS

Snatched From Very Jaws of Death by Revenue Cutter After Eleven Comrades Had Died and Their Bodies Had Been Cast Overboard—Limit of Human Endurance

After thirteen days of terrible suffering in an open boat four survivors of the freight steamer Colombia were picked up in the North Atlantic, forty miles south of Sable Island, by the United States revenue cutter Seneca.

Eleven others of the boat's crew which left the Colombia when she was burned, just south of Sable Island on May 3, had succumbed to injuries and privations and their bodies had been thrown overboard.

The death roll of the lost freighter now stands at fifteen. Twenty-seven other members of the crew were saved by the Cunard liner Franconia and the steamer Manhattan after two days of exposure.

The men snatched from death by the Seneca were First Officer Terrio, Heamen Kendall and Belanger and Fireman Ludwigson.

The survivors had lived on only a few ship's biscuits and a cask of water which had long since been exhausted. They had gone the limit of human endurance.

When their short allowance of biscuits and water had failed, they maintained life by chewing boot leather and the few stray crumbs of hard-tack. Rain water served them when their water cask went dry.

The first two days after drifting away from the burning Colombia they saw three steamers, too far off to be signaled.

Hope for the missing third boat had been abandoned after a dozen transatlantic liners searched for five days within a wide radius of the spot where the Colombia burst into flames.

To sea-faring men, it seemed impossible that a small boat could pass through the series of gales that have since swept those waters, and the news that the Seneca had picked up survivors was received almost with incredulity.

Although the survivors were too weak from their suffering to tell the story completely, the revenue cutter's officers gathered that some of the sixteen who had hastily piled into the third boat had been so badly burned that they died within the first few days. It was decided to lighten the boat by casting the bodies overboard at once.

Some who had tumbled from their bunks at the first explosion and had rushed on deck half-clothed succumbed to the cold. Others, weakened by starvation and thirst, gradually sank into lethargy that was scarcely to be mistaken from death.

Somehow the survivors managed to keep the boat head-on to the seas when the weather became rough, but for the past few days little or no effort could be made to guide the craft. Day by day the number dwindled until the four who were left sank limply to the bottom of the boat and awaited the end.

When the lookout of the Seneca, scanning the horizon for bergs on the fog patrol, sighted the small boat through his glasses not a sign of life was seen. The Seneca put on all speed and running down to the life-boat sent her gig alongside. The emaciated survivors were quickly transferred to the deck of the cutter and brandy forced between the parched lips.

As all the men were in urgent need of hospital attention, the Seneca was pushed under forced draught to Halifax, the nearest port.

### THREE FINGERS MAIMED

Child Gets Damages of \$10,186 For Electric Wire Injury

Damages of \$10,186 against the Beverly Gas and Electric company were allowed Eleanor Scully, 9 years old, by a jury in Essex county superior civil court at Salem, Mass.

Suit was brought by Philip Scully of Beverly, father of the child, after her left hand was crippled by burns from an electric wire. In 1911 Eleanor, accompanied by her father, passed a live wire lying in the streets of Hamilton. Eleanor stooped and attempted to move it aside. Three fingers of her hand were permanently maimed.

### THROUGH PANAMA CANAL

Three Barge Loads of Hawaiian Sugar Arrive at Cristobal

Three barges laden with 1300 tons of sugar from Hawaiian steamships at Panama arrived at Cristobal after passing through the Panama canal.

The sugar was transferred to the steamships Colon and Oregonian for conveyance to Philadelphia, thus completing the first commercial use of the canal.

Gift to Middlebury College  
The gift of a chapel to Middlebury, Vt., college by former Governor Mead of Rutland was announced by President Thomas. This will be the fifth building to be added to the college in six years.

En route from Paterson, N. J., to Newburg, N. Y., Jack, the boxing kangaroo, valued at \$5000, was killed by a leopard in a circus.

George Wood, a farmer, and his wife were found dead in their burned home at High Ridge, N. Y., under conditions which the police say indicate murder and suicide. The Woods were each about 35 years old.

## GALLINGER TO TEST POPULAR ELECTION

Veteran Senator Becomes Candidate For Re-election

Jacob H. Gallinger, senator from New Hampshire for nearly a quarter of a century, announced in a statement "to the people of New Hampshire" that he will ask for re-election this fall.

Dean of the senate because of his long consecutive service and 77 years, leader of the present Republican minority, Gallinger has always steadfastly opposed the onward march of "new-fangled" political measures.

Especially vigorous and determined has been his opposition to the popular election of United States senators, and this lends additional interest to his announcement, as this conservative of conservatives will "stand" for re-election this fall at the first popular election of a United States senator held in the history of his home state.

### MUST SERVE PRISON TERM

Broker Dow Convicted of Conversion of Mining Funds

The Massachusetts supreme court overruled the exceptions filed by Stephen H. Dow, the Boston broker convicted of the conversion of \$239,000 from three mining companies of which he was president.

Dow will commence at once to serve the term of from eight to twelve years to which he was sentenced. Since the trial last March, he has been free on \$25,000 cash bail.

Two weeks were consumed in trying Dow's case, which was hard fought, and in many ways one of the most sensational trials involving "frenzied finance" ever heard in this state.

Previous to his arrest, Dow assigned to his attorney, giving his liabilities as \$520,180.55 and his assets at \$142,163.32, including \$5 in cash.

### BOGUS COIN PLANT

Moulds, Metal and Loaded Rifles Found by Secret Service Men

In a hut secreted in the centre of a heavy growth of underbrush, about four miles from Concord, Mass., United States secret service agents discovered one of the largest counterfeit plants ever located in eastern New England.

Moulds for the manufacture of coins and the metal used in their construction, as well as two loaded rifles, were found by the officers. The presence of the rifles led the officers to believe that the counterfeiters were prepared to make a stubborn resistance in case they were surprised in their work.

All the articles are claimed to be the property of Salvatore Christ and James Mazzullo, Italians, arrested for passing spurious coin in Lowell.

### "SHALL" IS MANDATORY

No-License Communities Must Allow Liquor to Come In

One or more permits to transport intoxicating liquors must be granted by the officials of every no-license city or town in Massachusetts to express companies, says the Massachusetts supreme court.

This decision is made on the petition of Arthur L. Rea & Co. for a mandamus order to compel the aldermen of Everett to grant such a permit. The full bench holds the word "shall" in statute 1906, chap. 421, sec. 2, is mandatory, not discretionary.

### AS COOK VIEWS IT

Explorer Says He and Roosevelt Have Been Placed "In the Same Boat"

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who lectured at Boston, called the men who discredited him as well as Roosevelt and his river, "armchair scientists."

"Ex-President Roosevelt is in the same boat with me," he said. "Hardly does a man come home from an exploring expedition before the armchair scientists start an academic tango in an attempt to discredit every discovery."

### NEW ENGLAND GLEANINGS

Leo Walsh, 4 years old, was run over and instantly killed by a heavy wagon at Boston.

Obsessed with the idea that he was to lose his employment, Wolver Talkins, 20 years old, a machinist, committed suicide at Ashland, Mass., by shooting.

Alfred Ross, who shot and killed Harry Cataldo at Boston, was sentenced to from eight to twelve years in state prison.

Grief over his mother's death caused James Little, 35, a shoe worker, to commit suicide at Lynn, Mass., by asphyxiation.

William Fischman, 6 years old, was killed almost instantly at Stamford, Conn., by an automobile.

### POLICE ROUT MILITANTS

Mrs. Pankhurst and Others Try to Raid Royal Residence

Forty militant suffragettes were arrested in rioting that resulted from the efforts of Emmeline Pankhurst and her army to enter Buckingham palace and harangue King George. Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter, Sylvia, were among those arrested.

A mob scenes of violent disorder and confusion, several hundred militants attempted to rush the police outside the palace and rescue the militants. They were finally dispersed.

The skirmish between the police and the suffragettes outside the gates of Green Park was very lively while it lasted. Several suffragettes, as well as police, were injured.

## Where Does the Money Go?

After you have earned your money, doesn't it follow that you should know where it goes?

In making up your check, the stub which remains in the book can be made to show just what that money was spent for. So, by going through your check stubs, you know just where your money goes and what for.

Now, why not place the management of your household on this business basis? We are confident you will be well pleased with the results.

## NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

## Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP

With ELECTRICITY

you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

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If you are contemplating any work along publicity lines—Catalogs, Pamphlets, Booklets.

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We are prepared to do it for you and do it well. We have a complete and up-to-date Printing Office. This plant is in charge of expert and experienced men—men who are instructed under no circumstances to produce anything but the best work possible. We work in all processes in which ink and paper are combined. We write and edit copy—We can serve you and serve you well.

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SHORT COURSES (for students of high school years of age and over) in  
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Standard entrance requirements for degree courses. No tuition to residents of the state, board and room at cost.

New Science Hall in use this year. Write for catalogues and literature or visit the college at Kingston. Nineteen trains daily.

A great opportunity for the young men and young women of Rhode Island.

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### Notice

### Automobilists

Commencing June 1st, the office of the State Board of Public Roads Automobile Department, State House, Providence, R. I., will be open for business between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., Saturdays excepted, until further notice.

### STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS

AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE R. WELLINGTON, Secy.

SITUATION WANTED by gardener. (For sale place) First class gardener has had fifteen years experience in Rhode Island. Age 34, married one child. Abstainer. Twenty years extensive experience. Fruit and flowers, hardy and underground. Vegetables etc. Address: A. W. S. Box 321, Pawtucket, R. I.

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## CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment. They keep the skin and scalp clean and clear, sweet and healthy, besides soothing irritations which often prevent sleep and if neglected become chronic disfigurements.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 25¢ box. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 3B, Portland, ME. Write for literature and sample.







## Malay Superstitions.

A Malay child has to be sturdy to survive the perils of his birth and babyhood. Only an iron constitution could bear the heat of the sun and the cold of the night, the cold of the night and the heat of the sun. But it is not that a Malay mother is indifferent to the physical welfare of her offspring. When her child falls ill no one could be more solicitous. The house and the village are ransacked to find the cause of the sickness. If it is suspected to be in the interior of the house the services of a native doctor are obtained. After concentrating his thoughts upon the pit of his stomach for a time he will probably call for a "female coconut." Taking then a knife of a peculiar shape, he mutters incantations in a forgotten tongue and proceeds to shave the nut. If the person who has bewitched the child is living in the house he will awake the next morning with a skull as bald as the coconut itself.

## The Long Arm of Colondence.

Lady Macdonell in her reminiscences tells of a curious incident which occurred thirty-six hours after leaving Southampton. A large bird perched itself on the summit of the mainmast, a sailor went up and caught it and brought it down, and it proved to be a brown owl.

"I am superstitious about owls," says Lady Macdonell, "and was very depressed, especially as I had left my favorite sister ill. The sailors told a story round the poor, dazed creature's legs and were rather ill treating it, so I offered them 2 shillings for the bird, which they accepted, and I then let it out of my port-hole. The captain told me that they often caught even smaller birds on the coast, especially when the wind was blowing off the land. On arriving at Lisbon we received a telegram to say that thirty-six hours after my departure my sister had passed away and also Lady Macdonell, the wife of General Sir A. Macdonell, my brother-in-law. It was a strange coincidence."

## Offered Him Shelter.

"One of the characteristics of my old comrade, James Hillman, was his bravery in actual fighting service," said the old soldier. "Another characteristic was a sense of humor, which stood him in good stead, even in the face of danger and contributed not a little to the gaiety of his comrades."

"At the battle of Cold Harbor, just before making the charge and while under the Confederate fire, our corporal, who was over six feet high and scarcely bigger around than a gun barrel, became excited as the enemy's bullets plumed up the earth about him."

"What kind of a place is this to keep a man in?" he demanded. "Absolutely without protection!"

"He had no more than spoken when Private Hillman stuck his ramrod in the ground."

"Here, corporal," said he, "get behind this."—New York Globe.

## Thackeray as a Lecturer.

Thackeray did not always enjoy giving lectures, and there seems to have been a curious difference in his manner of delivering them. In one town a member of the audience, after admiring Thackeray's clear and telling delivery, declared that in expression he was like nothing so much as "a monument of grief." Yet one of his hearers at a subsequent lecture found him "a radiant, smiling, buoyant personality." From Edinburgh he wrote to Mrs. F. F. Shaw: "The lectures have been a success. I was famously blessed for speaking disrespectfully of Mary, queen of Scots, but it was good fun and made the evening more amusing. I am to repeat the lecture here, and so for reading out of a book for sixteen hours shall get 5000."—London Mail.

## Weather Forecasts.

The first attempt at scientific forecasting of the weather was the result of a storm which during the Crimean war, Nov. 14, 1851, almost destroyed the fleets of France and England. As a storm had raged several days earlier in France, Valiant, the French minister of war, directed that investigations be made to see if the two storms were the same and if the progress of the disturbances could have been foretold. It was demonstrated that the two were in reality one storm and that its path could have been ascertained and the fleet forewarned in ample time to reach safety.

## Sheffield Silversmiths.

Among the silver masters of Sheffield, England, it is rather an established practice to encourage the employment of families. It is more the rule than otherwise that a father working in the silver trade will apprentice his children to that trade as they arrive at working age.—Exchange.

## Consolation.

"Pa," boomed the chastised son, "if I had let Willie Simmonds lick me instead of me licking him would you've whipped me just the same?"

"Yes, but remember that in such a case you would be getting two lickings in place of one."—Judge.

## Qualified to Paint Him.

Ambrose Patterson, the Australian salaried, secured a commission once to paint a very lengthy and wealthy subordinate. Patterson himself is a lank Irishman, shooting up beyond six foot one inch. He was rather priding himself on having been given this commission, bearing in mind the great pressure of artists round every possible job in Australia. Eventually, however, the latter explained. "I was a long time looking for a suitable artist," he said. "I saw six foot two an' a half, and I'll stroke you I didn't see a painter what had enough light to do a full length of me."—Argonaut.

## Calling on the Fox.

"You call on these fox people?" "Oh, yes," answered the amateur well-to-do worker.

"And what do they need?"

"Why, I didn't go inside. The house was so fearfully squallid that I just left cards."—Pittsburgh Post.

## Editor For a Day.

When Lord Northcliffe, the English publisher and peer, was plain Mr. Harmsworth, Joseph Pulitzer permitted him to be editor of the New York World for one day in order to exemplify the Harmsworth contention that the New York papers are too big. The tabloid World, famous in newspaper circles, was the result.

Harmsworth called the staff into consultation. Henry R. Cary, then news editor, suggested as a joke that all members of the staff should appear that night in full evening regalia. Everybody consented with one exception—one man refused. Harmsworth came down in a sack suit. He was astonished at the display of evening suits and suffled the maitre d' hotel from afar. He asked audibly whether the World editors and reporters appeared thus clad as a usual thing, and was solemnly assured they did. The only person dressed like Harmsworth was the editor who would not fall in with the joke.

Also, the only man Harmsworth took back to England with him was the man who was clad like himself.—Saturday Evening Post.

## Had to Go and Climb a Tree.

The Countess of Desmond died in 1601 at the age of 140. In his "History of the World" Sir Walter Raleigh states: "I myself knew the old Countess of Desmond, who was married to Edward IV. and held her jointure from all the earls of Desmond since then; and that this is true all the noblemen and gentlemen in Munster can witness." She retained all her faculties to the last, walked ten miles in a day only a week before her death, and, according to the inscription on the back of her portrait at Blackcross abbey, "In y<sup>e</sup> course of her long pilgrimage renewed her teeth twice." The countess looked like living another fifty years, when, as Lord Leicester told Sir William Temple, "she must needs climb a nut tree to gather nuts; so falling down, she hurt her thigh, which brought a fever, and that brought death."

## Shamrock Diet For Athletes.

Has any modern athlete thought of trying the shamrock as training diet? Most of the writers of former times, who credited the Irish with eating their national plant spoke of this as evidence of the poverty of the people, though some said it was eaten to make the breath sweet. But Mundy, an Oxford vegetarian, at the end of the seventeenth century observed, with satisfaction, that "the Irish that nourish themselves with their shamrock (which is the purple clover) are swift of foot and of indubitable strength." And Linnaeus wrote, "The swift and agile Irishmen nourish themselves with their shamrock, which is the purple trefall, for they make from the flowers of this plant, breathing a honeyed odor, a bread which is more pleasant than that made from other materials."—London Chronicle.

## A Memory of Burns.

Writing of a visit to Dumfries, "T. P." in his London weekly tells of seeing the spot where Burns caught his fatal chill:

"I had pictured a cross or a tablet or something of the kind. What I saw were two or three brick steps decayed, gapping, with the mortar half worn away; just three brick steps; that and nothing more. It did not make the spot less tragic, less impressive, because it stood thus in all its common nakedness. It was indeed far more impressive in its suggestion, that of utter simplicity and meekness, of the narrow and spindly theater on which the resounding and immortal tragedies of life are played."

## A Poignant Anecdote.

"The great fault of American servants is familiarity. To be familiar is to be inefficient. A familiar cook is as inefficient as a pessimistic doctor."

The speaker, a prominent society woman, is perhaps the most brilliant conversationalist in New York, a fact which renders more poignant this anecdote.

"I had a cook," she continued, "whom I tried to break of her overfamiliarity. What was the result? This cook, discussing me in the servants' hall, said:

"I don't say she's a bad mistress, but she's a woman of only one idea. Why, I can't never get her to talk of a single thing but eating."—Washington Star.

## Whimsical Numbers.

A bright schoolgirl was asked by her teacher to define the word "whimsical."

"It means 'odd,'" she replied.

"And now," the teacher went on, "please write a sentence containing the word properly used."

Hesitating, the little ten-year-old took up a pen and, after a moment's thought, wrote, "There are two kinds of numbers—whimsical and even!"

## Reversed.

"Yes," remarked the race horse, "all my achievements have been due simply to putting my best foot forward."

"Yes," replied the mule. "Now, I find that I accomplish most by putting my best foot backward."—Philadelphia Press.

## The Apple of Discord.

At the marriage of Thetis and Peleus, where all the gods and goddesses met together, Discord threw on the table a "golden apple" for "the most beautiful." Juno, Minerva and Venus put in their separate claims and, not being able to settle the point, referred the matter to Paris, who gave judgment to Venus. This brought on him the vengeance of Juno and Minerva, by whose skill is attributed the fall of Troy.

## Probably Not.

"I hate to be poor," says a million-dollar man who walks right in and looks what he wants without bothering about the price."

"He can," stated the very successful, "but he seldom does."—Kansas City Journal.

## When Noah Entered the Ark.

March 17 was celebrated in the mid-West as the day on which Noah entered the ark, and a very busy day it must have been if we are to believe the medieval dramatists, for Noah's wife was always the typical shrew of the period.

In the Chester cycle when Noah tells her of the coming flood she sneers at him for his credulity and abuses him for always bringing bad news. "Bidden hold her tongue," her abuse only becomes more striking. Noah strikes her, she hits back, and a good set-to ensues (ill the man retires to make the ark. When it is finished she refuses to enter.

"Wif, com in," says Noah. "Why standest thou there?"

Finally her sons bring her in by force, and Noah welcomes her.

"Welcome, wif, unto this boat," and for his welcome he gets a whacking, which makes him exclaim:

Lord, that women be crabbed eyes! And men be meke. I dare well saye.

—London Chronicle.

## Destined by a Fit of Rage.

In Dostoevsky's "Life of Brethren" is the great composer's own story of how he became deaf:

"I was writing an opera. I had to deal with a very tiresome and capricious tenor. I had already written two great arias to the same words, neither of which pleased him, and also a third, which he did not care for the first time he tried it, although he took it away with him. I was thinking heaven I had done with him and had begun to settle myself to something else which I had laid aside. I had hardly worked at it half an hour before I heard a knock at the door, which I recognized as that of my lover.

"I sprang up from my table in such a rage that as the man came into the room I flung myself upon the floor, as they do on the stage; there he threw up his arms and gesticulated in Russian, but I fell upon my hands. When I got up I found I was deaf, and from that moment I have remained so. The doctor said I injured the nerve."

## Japanese Birthday Feasts.

In Japan no notice is taken of the actual anniversary of a birth, but every one adds a year to his or her age on the Matsubara, a "movable festival" which occurs either in January or at the beginning of February. Thus a child is said to be a year old that is in its first year directly it is born, and on the following Matsubara it will be two, although in fact it may be only a few days old. The feast is not kept in any marked manner, except that kitchen rice boiled with small red beans which give it a red color is eaten, and in the evening parched beans are scattered about the room from a square rice measure to the cry of "Fuku ga ouchi! Oni ga soto!"—"Good fortune within! Out with the demon!" Every one is supposed to eat the number of beans corresponding with his age and one over for luck. Friends and acquaintances also congratulate each other with words of good omen and good fortune.—Argonaut.

## Distant Heat.

The great solar physicist, S. P. Langley, using the large telescope in Allegheny (Pa.) observatory, to which was attached the most sensitive bolometer ever made, able to detect one-millionth of a degree of heat, was just able to detect a trace of heat from the colossal suns, Antares, Vega and Sirius. He could direct by the sensitive platinum nerve, thinner than hair, the presence of heat, but the intensity was too small to measure with accuracy.

Of course, take the same bolometer to these suns, turn around and look at our sun, and no trace of its heat energy could be detected, our sun being so much smaller, and it is cooler than the great suns mentioned. It would look like the point of a needle.—Edgar Lueden Larkin in New York American.

## Biggest Rubber Tree of All.

What is believed to be the largest rubber tree in the world stands in the Brazilian territory of Acre, on the frontier of Bolivia. Its stem is twenty-seven feet two and seven-tenths inches in circumference at the base. For 120 days every year this colossal gives twenty-two pounds of rubber a day. At present prices this brings in \$2,100 a year, or a fair interest on about \$50,000, to its owners, a family of seven Seringueiros.—New York World.

## The Way He Lost.

The McKinnier "Two shillings" to gang to Holborn. Na, na! But—well, I'll toss you, double or quits. Sporting Cabby—Well, I'm glad that way anyhow, so 'ere goes! End: The McKinnier—Heads? Walk, you've won. So I'll just hae to wait.—London Punch

## Nero and Zero.

Willie—Pop, what's the difference between Nero and zero. Father—Nero had a hot time and zero a cold time. Now, run on to bed.—Florida Times-Union.

## A Smile.

"Can you tell me what a smile is?" asked a gentleman of a little girl.

"Yes, sir. It's the whisper of a laugh."

## Don't Tempt Them.

"There are two things," remarked the man on the car, "we should never tempt—fate and a mule."—Toledo Blade.

## Naming the Picture.

The artist was of the impressionist school. He had just given the last touches to a purple and blue canvas when his wife came into the studio.

"My dear," said he, "this is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for."

"Why not call it 'Home?'" she said after a long look.

"Home? Why?"

"Because there's no place like it," she replied meekly.—Glasgow Times.

## Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

## Street Traffic in Old Time London.

On Jan. 10, 1835, an attempt was made to solve the problem of London traffic by restricting the number of hackney coaches. Charles I. issued a proclamation setting out that "hackney coaches are not only a great disturbance to his majesty, his dearest consort, the queen, the nobility and others of place and degree in their passage through the streets, but the streets themselves are so pestered and the passengers so broken up that the common passage is thereby hindered and made dangerous, and the prices of hay, provender, etc., thereby made exceedingly dear. Wherefore we expressly command and forbid that no hackney coaches or hired carriages be used or suffered in London, Westminster or the suburbs thereof except they be to travel three miles out of the same. And also that no person shall go in a coach through the said streets except the owner of the coach shall constantly keep up four able horses for our service when required."

## An Error in Geography.

On one occasion the British lost a point in their war with Russia by reason of an error in their geography. This was when Commodore Elliot had succeeded in blockading the Russian fleet in the gulf of Saghalin, on the east coast of Siberia. The Russians were in a cul de sac, and the British ships waited contentedly for such time as the sunny should venture to put to sea. But they waited in vain, and at last an investigation was made. It was found that the Russian fleet had vanished. While the British commodore waited at the mouth of the gulf, the Russian ships slipped away through the shallows at the north end into the sea of Okhotsk. Until this discovery was made the British government had believed Saghalin to be a peninsula. Now, too late, they learned that it was an island, with a very narrow channel at the north end of the gulf running into the sea of Okhotsk.

## Digestive Marvels.

An Eskimo has been found—and no very unusual Eskimo at that—who eats, when he can get it, four pounds of boiled meat per day. When an Eskimo can get all he wants to eat he makes a business of it. He doesn't store it in the refrigerator, but in his stomach.

Yet the Eskimo is a healthy creature, peculiarly free from digestive disorders.

A Copenhagen doctor has a subject—he isn't a patient nor a "case," but an exhibit—who is keeping up wonderfully on potatoes and oleomargarine. He eats, it is said, eight pounds of potatoes a day when working hard. He likes to enjoy capital health.

It is strange in view of these two instances that a prominent medical authority should venture to inquire whether many of the rigid rules of physicians who prescribe systems of diet are well founded.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

## Willing to Help.

One morning a rather commanding looking woman entered a newspaper office and asked to see the editor. The editor was promptly produced.

"In your paper this morning," said the woman in a cold, hard voice, "you say that Mr. Jones is a bribe-taker, a swindler, a mudslinger and a crook."

"It is a matter of politics, madam," said the editor apologetically. "I am very sorry that we are compelled to make statements of that kind on your account, for I take it that you are a relative."

"I am his wife's mother," answered the visitor, "and I want to say that you haven't told more than half the truth. The next time you want to publish his biography I wish you would send a reporter to me."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

## Down His Neck.

An Ohio farmer took his numerous progeny to a county fair in that state. As the party moved about the grounds the father felt his fourth born tugging at his coat-tails. He turned, and the youngster begged him to buy a certain toy.

"Buy it yourself," said father. "Where's the dime I gave you a little while ago?"

"It's down my neck," answered the boy.

"Well, shake it out!"

"But, father," protested the lad, "I can't. It was in my mouth when I went down."—Youth's Companion.

## Queer Habit.

"Has that young man any bad habits?" asked the cautious father.

"No," replied Gladys Jane. "He never goes into a saloon."

"I know. But he looks as if he spent a terrible amount of time hanging around gentlemen's furnishing stores."—Washington Star.

## Unruffled.

Master—Mary, I wish you would be more careful. I'm sorry to hear my wife has to scold you so often. Mary—Oh, it's all right, sir. I seldom takes any notice of her.—London Telegraph.

## Evasive.

Mrs. Goodleigh (after feeding tramp)—And are you a Christian? Tramp—Well, mum, nobody can accuse me er workin' on Sundays.—Boston Transcript.

## The Return.

Magistrate—If I remember rightly this is not your first appearance in court. Prisoner—No, your honor, but I hope you don't judge by appearances.

## There is but one virtue—the eternal

sacrifice of self.—George Sand.

## His Usual State.

"I'm afraid I made rather a fool of myself last night."

"No, darling, I assure you I observed nothing unusual."—London Standard.

## Nothing Doing.

"What did the doctor say?"

"He felt of Jones' pulse and said there was no hope."—Minnesota Minne-ha-ha.

## Thirteen Mistakes of Life

Here are what Presiding Judge Paul J. McCormick has announced as "thirteen mistakes of life."

To attempt to set up your own standard of right and wrong.

To try to measure the enjoyment of others by your own.

To expect uniformity of opinions in this world.

To fail to make allowances for inexperience.

To endeavor to mold all dispositions alike.

Not to yield in unimportant trifles.

To look for perfection in our own actions.

To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.

Not to help everybody, wherever, however and whenever we can.

To consider anything impossible that we cannot ourselves perform.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

Not to make allowances for the weaknesses of others.

To estimate by some outside quality, when it is that within makes the men.—San Francisco Correspondent Philadelphia Ledger.

## Never Get That High.

Speaking of the new French dresses now on exhibition in the large department stores throughout the country, Eleanor Gates said in Boston:

"I am glad to see that the slit skirt is abolished. The slit was too immodest, especially when it was a shockingly long slit. How those long slits draw all eyes!"

"A Philadelphia debutante, provided with a beautiful wardrobe in which the slit skirt in its most exaggerated form figured extensively, spent the winter at Palm Beach."

"One morning, in her white serge gown from Callot, slit almost to the knee, she was leaving her hotel for the beach when her alcor called her back and said:

"Oh, Mary, you've got a big, black smudge on your nose!"

"With an indifferent toss of her head the debutante answered:

"What difference does that make? Nobody ever looks at my face when I've got on one of my slit skirts."—Washington Star.

## Expert Opinion

Representative Hobson, who was the hero of the big boat sinking in Santiago harbor during the Spanish American war, and who later had his reward in being killed by the longest and loveliest line of girls known to history, was cross examining Miss Minnie Bronson, an anti-suffragist, at the hearing before a congressional committee.

"So you don't think women would do as well as men in politics?" asked Mr. Hobson.

"I emphatically do not," replied Miss Bronson.

"Well, tell us why. We would like to hear more of that."

"For one thing, women are much more emotional than men!"

"More emotional than men!"

"Certainly."

"Can that be possible?"

"Nobody should know that better than you, in view of your experience directly after the Spanish-American war."—Popular Magazine.

She—I don't think you love me as much as you used to do!

He—What makes you think that, dear?

She—You are not half so foolish as you used to be.

## The Inspired Office Boy.

"Ma, I ain't goin' to work for that man any more," said Johnny after his second day as office boy for Horatio Smithers.

"What's the matter?" his mother asked.

"I'm afraid I won't git my money. He always makes me find out what a man's business is before I let him into the office. I guess he must be afraid of collectors."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## One Way.

Child—Suppose I called you a mean old pig. What would happen? Governor—I should tell your father, and he would punish you. Child And if I only thought I'd Governor—No harm so long as you don't say it. Child—Then I only think it.—Lito.

## His Last Chance.

Client—My uncle left all his money to the deserving poor. What would you advise me to do? Lawyer—Turn over a new leaf and be one of them.—Chicago News.

## Unwarranted Liberty.

You are taking a liberty when you put a strange horse on the nose. Suppose horses went around patting men on the nose!—Kansas City Journal.

## Mingle a little gayety with your

grave pursuits.—Horse.

## The Great Lesson.

"Agatha, love, do you mean to tell me that such a little hat as that cost \$27.50?"

"Geoffrey, dear, before you have been a husband many years you will learn the great lesson that the dimensions of a hat afford no criterion for judging the size of the bill."—Chicago Tribune.

## Nicely Translated.

A quaint translation is that by the young Japanese who wished to turn into his mother tongue the English proverb, "Out of sight, out of mind."

He evolved a translation which, being construed back into English, read, "The invisible is insane."

Mrs. Weston's BOOTHING SYRUP has been used by a host of grateful children who have been afflicted with night-crying, broken sleep, colic, teething, etc., and have been relieved by a single dose of this wonderful medicine. It is a pure, pleasant, and effective remedy for all these troubles, and is the only one of its kind. It is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. It is a pure, pleasant, and effective remedy for all these troubles, and is the only one of its kind. It is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

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## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending a letter to this department the following rules must be carefully observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature. Direct all communications to Mrs. E. A. LLEY, Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.

## NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology, John Barber, Esq. Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry E. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society. —E. M. T.—Continued.

1630. Endicott, Capt. John, of Salem, commands an expedition of 80 or 90 men against the Indians at Block Island & destroyed 60 wigwags, & 200 acres of corn and all their canoes.

1638. June 2. Earthquake in N. E. 1639. May 1. Easton, Nicholas, son of Peter & John, lived at Carter's house.

1639. Easton, Nicholas, builds his house in Newport.

1639. Mr. Easton, Mr. & Mr. Clarke appointed to procure through Mr. Vane, a patent of the Island from the King.

Easton, Nicholas, with Sons Peter & John, arrived in N. E. May 14, 1634, & settled at N. E. in 1634, next year removed to Newbury, afterwards to Hampton, where he built a house; in 1638, came to R. I., built 1st mill in Portsmouth and first house in Newport.

1640. Easton, Nicholas, assistant. 1641. Easton's Mr. house burnt near Friend's Meeting house in Newport, by Indians, perishing accidental.

1645. Easton, Nicholas, Assistant. 1650. Easton, Nicholas, President. 1651. Easton, Nicholas, President, in May.

1674. Easton, Nicholas, Esq. Gov'r, died at Newport, ag. 84, Coddington y'd. 1690. Easton, John, Governor, son of Nicholas.

1691. Easton, John, Governor. 1693. Easton, Peter, one of the first settlers, Son of Nicholas, died Dec. 12, ag. 71 y's m'd Ann Coggeshall of John.

1693. Episcopal Church, formed in Newport by Rev'd Mr. Lock.

1702. Episcopal Church organized. 1705. Easton, John, of Nicholas, formerly Gov'r, died Dec. 12, ag. 85, Newport.

1739. Easton, John (3), son of Peter (2), son of Nicholas, died June 23, ag. 93 y's.

1742. Ector, Incorporated. 1746. Ellery, Hon. Benj., Deputy, Assistant & Judge, died July 12, ag. 77 y's. Left two sons Benjamin, Deputy & Judge, Wm. Lawyer, & Dep. Gov'r & Judge of Supreme Court, Wm. Dep. Gov'r, died 1764, leaving Wm. Signer of Declaration of Independence, Benj. & Christ'or.

Benj. m'd Redwood, & was father of Ab'm Red. Ellery, & Mrs. C. E. Champlin.

Christopher, left Hon. Christ'or, Mrs. Asher Robbins & Mrs. Samuel Vernon. 1748. Ellery, Wm. Deputy Gov'r—49.

1760. Eyres, Rev'd Nicholas, 2d. Bapt' Ch. died, Feb. 13. He was born at Chippendale Wills. Eng. Aug. 22, 1691, came to Newport, 1731, & was Co. Pastor with Mr. Wrightman, & his successor.

1764. Ellery, Hon. Wm. former Dep. Gov'r died Mar. 21, ag. 67 y's.

1778. Ellery, Wm. chosen Delegate to Con't Congress, in place of Late Samuel Ward.

1780. Elliott, Col. Rob't, made independent of Trade, Port of Newport.

1781. Elliott, Col. Rob't, died, Oct. 31, ag. 47 y's. (In't of Trade.)

1783. Ellis, Rev'd Jonathan, Pastor Congregational Ch. (L. C.) d. Sep. 7, ag. 88.

1786. Ellery, Hon. Wm. Comm'r of Loans for R. Island.

1789. Ellery, Christ'r, Esq. died at N. E. Feb. 23, ag. 63 y's.

1793. Electors, on President, & Vice President Arthur Fenner, Wm. Greene, George Champlin, Sam'l J. Potter.

1798. Endeavour, Barque, in which Capt. Cook made his 1st voyage, came to Newport this year, where she was condemned and broken up.

1797. Eddy, Samuel, Sec'y of State Vice Henry Ward, Dec.

1797. Ellery, Benj. Esq. formerly, Repr. died Dec. 12, ag. 73.

1799. Experience, Brig. of Charleston arrived at Newport June 13, she had been captured by a Brit' Ship of War, & was taken and brought in by 2 men & a boy, although she had a Prize Master and ten men on board.

1800. Electors, Geo. Champlin, Edw'd Manton, Wm. Greene, Oliver Davis, Nov.

1801. Ellery, Christ'r elected Senator in Congress, vice Ray Greene, resigned.

1804. Ellery, Christ'r Comm'r of Loans for R. I.

1805. Evans, Tho's, died ag. 34, (tailor)

1805. Easton, Patience, died ag. 34. 1806. Eclipse of the sun, a total occurred June 16, visible here.

1814. Earthquake, at Newp. Nov. 23.

1814. Enton, Joseph, Esq. of Plainfield, Conn., m'd to Marg't W. Martenbrough, Nov. 3.

1814. Eddy, Joseph W. — Abigail Dyer of Joseph, Oct. 26.

1818. Eustis, L. C. takes Command of Fort Independence, Boston.

1816. Eddy, Abigail, wife of Jos. W. died Feb. 27, ag. 22.

1816. Earl, Capt. John (old packet master) at Smithfield, died May 20, ag. 70.

1816. Eddy, Phoebe, of Rev. Michael, died May ag. 23.

1816. Ennis, Ann, wife of Wm. died July ag. 59.

1817. Elton, Rev. Rinsor or'd Pastor 2d. Bapt' Ch. June 17, Newp.

1817. Easton, Dr. Peter, Nantucket, died Sept. 16, ag. 51.

1817. Easton, Sarah, wife, of Dr. Jonathan died June 30, ag. 59.

1817. Elam, Sam'l, died Oct. 25, ag. 63.

To be continued.

## Queries.

7824. BARNES.—Wanted, the ancestry of Hannah Barnes, who married, in 1635, Thomas (1) Bartlett, supposed at Watertown, Mass.—T. E. B.

7825. HARVEY.—Wanted, the ancestry of Mary Harvey, who married, in 1631, William Beardsley of Stratford, Conn.—T. E. B.

7826. KNIGHT.—Wanted, the ancestry of Alice Knight, who married, in 1618, John Smith, "the miller," who lived in Providence, R. I.—T. E. B.

7827. WEAR.—Wanted, the ancestry of John Wear, who married, about 1631, John White, who was located in Salem, Mass.—T. E. B.

7828. ELLIOT.—Will someone give me the name of the secretary of the Elliot Family Association. I have recently come to New England to live and would like to get in touch with the family of my father.—H. B. W. W.

7829. ADAMS, WRIGHT.—Information wanted of the ancestors of Betty Adams of Dunstable, N. H., who married 1774, Benjamin Wright and settled in Milford, N. H.—E. G. M.

7830. GREEN, TRIPP.—Margaret Green of Rhode Island, born 1767 or thereabout. She married James Tripp of Rhode Island, born about 1763, do not know date of marriage. Would also like to know if a line of Revolutionary service on either of above names could be ascertained.—V. W.

7831. TRIPP, MOSHER.—Benoni Tripp married Elizabeth Mosher at Little Compton, R. I., Nov. 21, 1728; their children were: Ishmael, Samuel, and Akors. Would like the parents of the Benoni and Elizabeth and their parents.—F. R. G.

7832. WOOD.—Can any reader tell me of the existence and location of a portrait of Joseph Webb (died 1767), well known in partible circles before the Revolutionary War, and grand master of Masons in Mass.—W. W. B.

7833. HYDE.—Ancestry wanted of William (1) Hyde of Norwich, Conn.—N. E. W.

7834. POST.—Ancestry also wanted of Stephen (1) Post of Cambridge, Mass., and Hartford, Conn.—N. E. W.

7835. FOX, PRINCE.—Wanted, the ancestry of Judith Fox of Duxbury, who married Thomas Prince, Nov. 25, 1729.—A. L. C.

7836. WOOD, LAPHAM.—Who were the parents of Mary Wood who married Joshua Lapham, in Scituate, Mar. 3, 1786-77.—A. L. C.

7837. THUMBELL, BAILEY.—Would like the history of the father of Abigail Thumbell who married Deacon Joseph Bailey, of Rowley, Mass.—A. D. C.

7838. ALLEN.—Ancestry of Timothy Allen, whose daughter Rebecca, married John Elderkin, Mar. 2, 1742.—S. H. B. D.

7839. BOUTIN.—Capt. John Boutin, of Newport, was, in 1761, in command of the sloop Jupiter, owned by Gilean Cornell, of Newport, R. I. In 1742 or 1743, Capt. Boutin was naturalized in Boston, Mass., having been "a subject of the French King." The tradition among his descendants is, that he was a son of Dea. Stephen Boutin, of Boston. Perhaps some of the readers of this paper can confirm the tradition. Capt. Boutin married Margaret Hoffman, of Newport. The date of his death is unknown; his widow died Sept. 30, 1800, aged 82 years, and was buried in the common ground, Newport, R. I. Their children were:

I. Mary, born Newport, R. I., 1747, died Dec. 10, 1799, married James Atkinson, Sept. 26, 1776.

II. John, died May 22, 1835. He was for many years a sea captain in the employ of Gov. Joseph Wanton. Later in life he settled in Jefferson Co., Ga., where he died and was buried. His wife was Frances Barclay; she died in Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1846. A few years ago, a former slave of Capt. Boutin was living in Baltimore, from whom was obtained much information relative to Capt. Boutin, Jr.

III. Susannah, born 1755, died Baltimore, Md., 1815, married Warren Lisle, son of John and Penelope (Lisle) Nicoll, of Newport, R. I.

IV. Sarah, born 1756, died New York City, Sept. 5, 1822, married John, son of John and Penelope (Lisle) Nicoll, of Newport, July 14, 1774. John Nicoll, Sr., and his sons Warren and John, Jr., were prominent Loyalists, and left Newport with the British in 1779; John, Jr., was lost at sea soon after, while on a voyage to England. Sarah married 2d. Judge Sylvester Robinson, of South Kingstown, R. I.

V. Ann, born 1758, died, unmarried, Newport, R. I., Sept. 28, 1819.

Would be interested in any further information about Capt. John Boutin, Sr., who was an ancestor of mine. Who was Margaret Hoffman, his wife?—E. M. T.

## MIDDLETOWN.

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

Consistent Grange Jamestown entertained on Tuesday the May meeting of the Newport County Pomona Grange. Worthy Master Mrs. Helen A. Wilcox of Tiverton presided, appointing, for the day, women only, to fill the officer's chairs. Reports of the County Granges showed them to be in a flourishing condition. A class of 13 candidates re-

ceived the fifth or Pomona degree. This brings Jamestown in the lead in trophy membership contest for the year. Middletown being a close second. A large class and a big meeting is promised for the June meeting to be held at Nantuxet Grange Stone Bridge which will open at 3 P. M., and extend throughout the evening. The Entertaining Grange served a dinner at noon, and the afternoon session furnished a fine program presented by Cora, Worthy Master Mrs. May Chase Spooner of Middletown, and Pomona, Mrs. Ferdinand Amburat of Jamestown including selections upon Arbor and Memorial Days, and Instrumental and vocal music. In conclusion, Worthy Master Richard M. Bowen of Central Grange, acted as a most humorous auctioneer in disposing of some 20 May baskets.

The Ministers Union was entertained at luncheon on Monday at the M. E. Church, followed by the business meeting for the month. Rev. Dr. F. G. McKeever presiding. It was voted to appoint a committee to draw up a circular letter to be read at a concerted time in all the churches urging that the Sabbath be devoted to a religious observance and not to be spent as a day of pleasure. The attempt to close the shops on Sunday was commended. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended the pastor, Rev. E. E. Wells, for the invitation to meet in Middletown, and also to the women of the church for their hospitality. Herald H. Wood, of the Sons of Temperance, spoke at some length of the matter of the extra licenses. The secretary was asked to confer with the bench management to see if their special features might not be scheduled for some hour other than 11 o'clock. Rev. F. W. Goodman gave a very interesting account of his life as a missionary at Point Hope, Alaska.

"Four-oven-forty-four," remarked the halfback boarder.

"What's that?" inquired the ribbon clerk boarder.

"Excuse me. That's the football signal for the forward pass. I'd like the butter,"—Kansas City Journal.

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will meet your approval, handsome in appearance with a deep and full rich tone, makes it a most desirable piano to own. See these pianos today at

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Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.,  
May 18, A. D. 1914.

Estate of Charles F. Chase.  
DANIEL M. CHASE presents to this Court, in writing, praying that him, self, or some other suitable person, be appointed Administrator on the estate of the late Charles F. Chase, late of said Middletown, who died intestate.

It is ordered that the application of said petitioner be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the nineteenth day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE,  
Probate Clerk.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of JENNIE G. RILEY, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

JAMES H. WILEY,  
Administrator.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administrator of the estate of AMAZON S. LITTLEFIELD, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

WILLIAM C. LITTLEFIELD,  
Administrator.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Probate Court of the City of Newport,  
May 7, 1914.  
Petition of Martin Hussey and Ellen E. Hussey, his wife, for adoption of Mary Young, and the change of name.

A Petition in writing in the words following, viz:

To the Honorable the Probate Court of the City of Newport.  
Respectfully represents Martin Hussey, of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and Ellen E. Hussey, his wife, that they are desirous of adopting Mary Young, a female child of King H. Young of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and Mary H. Young, his wife, late of said Newport, deceased, which said child was born on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1913, that the said King H. Young is without the state, to wit: at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and that said Mary H. Young died at said Newport on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1913; and that since the death of the said Mary H. Young year petitioners have cared for and supported said child.

Wherefore they pray for leave to adopt said child, and that her name may be changed to that of Mary Hussey.

MARTIN HUSSEY,  
ELLEN E. HUSSEY.

Is this day presented to this Court, and the same is received and referred to the Probate Court of the City of Newport, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that a copy of said petition be published for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, the last publication to be at least four weeks before said twenty-second day of June.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,  
Clerk.

## Probate Court of the City of Newport,

May 7th, 1914.

## Estate of Henry Mamford Anthony.

PETITION in writing is made by Lydia F. Anthony, of said Newport, requesting that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed guardian of the estate of Henry Mamford Anthony, of said Newport, a minor under the age of fourteen years, son of Benjamin M. Anthony and Lydia F. Anthony, both of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the Probate Court of the City of Newport, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,  
Clerk.

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## Savings Bank of Newport.

INCORPORATED J. A. D. 1819.

Jan'y. 17. 1913. Jan'y. 16. 1914. Increase. }  
Deposits \$9,235,653.03 \$9,455,094.93 \$219,441.95  
Surplus, \$12,570.87 \$13,261.67 33,690.80

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

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